

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 3

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

PARK THEATRE.
Between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.—OLD DAVE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. John T. Haymond.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—LITTLE EMILY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Bove.

ROMAN HIPPODROME.
Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue.—BLUE B. AND WHITE AT PERKS, afternoon and evening, at 2 and 8.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
Eighty-third street.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-second street and Broadway.—THE PALACE OF THE FUTURE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Louis James.

BRANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
West Twenty-third street near Fifth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Dan Bryant.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM, PART.
Fourth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NIEL'S.
Broadway.—JACK AND JILL, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Washington street.—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. E. L. Davenport.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway.—Corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street.—BROOKLYN GULL CARE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.
CLANCARTY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Edwin Adams.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
Fourth street and Ninth avenue.—WIT AXE AND CROWNS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mrs. Rowley.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.
Broadway.—THE SHAUGHRAUN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:40 P. M. Mr. Boucault.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 214 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway.—Corner Third street.—SMOKE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. W. F. Melville.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 355 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

TONY PATON'S OPERA HOUSE.
Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 3, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cold and clear.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were generally under a cloud. Gold advanced.

United States and railroad bonds were firm.

Foreign exchange was steady.

OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENT sends us an interesting account of a conversation with Baron Holzendorf, the counsel of Von Arnim.

The Baron sincerely believes in the innocence of the Count.

THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT goes into effect with the new year. The Commissioners of Education are busy preparing to carry out its provisions.

The difficulties in the way are explained elsewhere. We sincerely trust there will be no unnecessary delay in enforcing this most righteous and useful law.

WE ARE FAR FROM the end of the Von Arnim case. The appeal has now gone to a higher court, and whatever the result it will go to the court of highest jurisdiction.

Thus far Bismarck has had the worst of this contest, and his defeat is regarded with approbation by the public opinion of Europe.

MR. ORTH, the chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, prophesies that in ninety days Napoleon IV. will be the Emperor of France.

This is interesting, but we would rather have Mr. Orth's opinion upon the corn crop of the West. He probably knows about corn.

THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS is receiving much attention in Boston.

The weather has not been gentle with His Majesty, who, by this time, must be weary of snow and ice, and long for the milder winds of his warm Pacific seas.

He will make a tour of the manufacturing districts and study for himself these sources of American greatness.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT have their own troubles. They have now set about inquiring how the Judge permitted the HERALD to print the sentence "several hours before it was pronounced."

It would not surprise us to learn that the real motive of this proceeding against the Judge was the fact that the sentence was so much less than the public prosecutor demanded.

After worrying the ambassador what more natural than that Bismarck should take up the judges? Germany is certainly a very free country.

IT NOW SEEMS that Señor Sagasta did not approve of the accession of Prince Alfonso to the throne.

This is an extraordinary act of virtue on the part of Señor Sagasta, who has always served the side of the king.

The story that Castelar has agreed to support the new dynasty is not probable.

We presume it is like the rumor printed yesterday and denied this morning that the Carlists meant to lay down their arms.

News from Spain must be received with caution, remembering that the government officers supervise all despatches and will naturally transmit nothing that will injuriously affect the cause of their new master.

The Duties of the New Mayor.

If there is anything in omens Mr. Wickham may congratulate himself upon the sunshine which welcomed him into the office of Mayor. He enters upon the duties of this high place sustained by the hopes and expectations of the citizens of New York without distinction of party. It is a pleasant feature in our politics that the people always accept a new officer in a spirit of generous support. No matter how they may have assailed him politically they feel that the moment he becomes an accepted officer of the people his interest is that of the Commonwealth, and so long as he does well deserves the aid of every citizen. Mr. Wickham is the Mayor of the city of New York, not the candidate of a party, the chief of an organization or the vassal of any political leader. His political allegiance becomes secondary to his official duties. If his administration fails he will alone be to blame; if it succeeds the glory will be not only with him, but with the party which placed him in power. The best tribute that an honest public officer can pay to his party is to so serve the people that it will be strengthened in the public esteem. Mr. Wickham will do his duty to the democracy more effectually by doing it to the people than in any other way.

We can understand the complications which surround the new Mayor. He comes into office at a period of great business depression. He is the candidate of a party that only two years ago was overwhelmingly defeated because of the shameful frauds of the Tammany Ring. He represents that new Tammany which, we have been told, deplores nothing so much as the infamous crimes of its former leaders. It is now a regenerated party. He practically heads a new organization coming into power. Dominant as it has hitherto been and now is the result of the Register canvass shows that it has within it a spirit of successful mutiny. Tammany Hall does not hold the unquestioned superiority of past years. The independent spirit which elected Mr. Wickham and defeated Mr. Hayes will sit in judgment in future elections upon the management of the men who now go into power. In this sense, therefore, we feel that the administration of Mr. Wickham will be more responsible to public opinion than any we have seen for many years. The Tammany organization is still powerful, but it is not supreme. The defeat of Tweed taught the politicians that New York is greater than any party that presumes to control New York. Henceforward we shall have a better government, because those who govern will feel more directly responsible to the people.

The first duty of Mr. Wickham is to be the real Mayor of New York. He is sheltered from external interference in his administration by the principle of "home rule" adopted by the Democratic Convention. The meaning of this principle is that in all matters pertaining to the municipality Mr. Wickham will be unfettered by the power of the Governor or the Legislature. The misfortune of our New York government has been that from year to year it was made the plaything of the Albany rulers. We have not for many years had a government, but a series of experiments. Any attempt to continue this policy on the part of the Legislature will meet with the unquestioned disapprobation of the people. While Governor Tilden will have certain duties, administrative in their character so far as New York is concerned, his party and the people will expect from him a practical recognition of Mr. Wickham's independence as Mayor. The policy of meddling will be fatal to efficient government of the metropolis. If Mr. Tilden should begin this policy, and, ignoring Mr. Wickham's direct responsibility and the democratic principle of "home rule," should insist upon governing the city from Albany, the Mayor would be justified in throwing up his office. Such an act of resentful independence would be his own proudest vindication, and would destroy the moral influence of the State administration.

We do not, however, entertain any such fears. Mr. Wickham will assuredly have his own way in the Mayoralty. The first question he must consider is the Comptroller'ship. He cannot govern New York without having that most important office in the hands of a man possessing his own confidence and that of the people. This man is not Andrew H. Green. He cannot be called a successful Comptroller. His administration is such that even his friends are constantly apologizing for it. Whether from his misfortune or his fault, Mr. Green has arrayed against himself the widespread condemnation of the people. They regard him as a burden to New York, as stifling the city, increasing the taxes and the debt, imposing obstinate, pig-headed stubbornness upon the departments, assuming powers almost imperial in their scope, and making an office in itself clerical and monitory the master of the municipality.

The removal of Green is so necessary that we prefer not even to discuss it, but take it for granted. Mr. Wickham, with Mr. Green as Comptroller, would begin his administration very much like Sinbad, the sailor, with the Old Man of the Sea straddled upon his back. The removal of Mr. Green is a solemn duty. Next to that there is a great opportunity—we mean the establishment of rapid transit. This is not a matter directly within the scope of the Mayor's powers, but morally he can control it. Rapid transit would be the triumph of his administration. He can so organize the business and commercial interests of the city that the Legislature cannot resist their demands. A public movement in favor of rapid transit, sustained by the people and headed by the Mayor, free from any taint of jobbery or corruption, representing the wishes and the absolute want of New York, would be irresistible. Therefore when we say that Mr. Wickham can write "Rapid Transit" on his banner, as the triumph of his administration, we mean that he more than any man has the moral power to achieve it. If he succeeds he will be remembered with the wise and far-seeing men who gave us the Erie Canal, the Croton water and the Central Park.

We emphasize these two duties because they are the most immediate. There are many other things to be done. We want an economical government, a thorough investigation into the vast machinery of the public service. Corruption has spread into ten thousand places not seen by the public eye. A vigorous, a

searching, unsparring chief magistrate can make new reforms from day to day that will commend him to the public confidence. Our various commissions require overhauling; the condition of the public debt should be ascertained at once; the old departments of public work—the Parks and Docks—should be submitted to the severest scrutiny. Wherever there is an abuse let it be corrected; wherever there is a sinecure let it be abolished; wherever there is the plundering of a dollar let it be stopped. Let the civil service rules be introduced into our public offices, basing appointments solely upon merit. Mr. Wickham may incur many enmities in carrying out this policy, but we cannot pull down trees without tearing up many roots and leaving ugly gaps in the soil. He must remember, however, that behind Tammany, behind the influences which surround him, above and beyond the political atmosphere which he breathes, there is a public sentiment, pure, high and brave, independent of all partisan purposes, only too anxious to recognize wisdom and honesty in our rulers and to support them in well-doing against any political disappointment or revenge.

Voices of the Religious Press.

Among the sounds given forth by the religious press this week the Methodist likens the pretensions and assumptions of scientists to the sacerdotalism of the priests. It declares that the dogmatic spirit and the scientific spirit are mutually exclusive of each other. No man, it adds, dogmatizes over a mathematical demonstration, or the weight of the atmosphere, or the composition of water. All these speak for themselves. It is only in the region of the unproved and unprovable that men dogmatize.

In a review of Professor Seelye's recent lecture on missions before the Yale Divinity School the Tablet admits that the ceremonies and ordinances of the Church are not essential to her work; but they have been found very effective with the great body of mankind. The Tablet thinks that the creeds and catechisms and sacraments of the Church are much more effective in the reclamation of men than are the Old or New Testaments, and that the success of Catholic over Protestant missions demonstrates this.

The Baltimore Mirror calls the past "the heroic year of faith," because so many adherents of Catholicism have suffered the loss of all things for the truth and conscience sake. The barbarity of our time, it says, is civilized barbarity. There is no grossness about it, but all the time the confessors, who would not shrink from being martyrs, have to suffer. The year 1874 leaves its memories to that which approaches, to be marked and noted for love that was unwavering, fortitude that was unshaken and devotion that never faltered in loyalty to the Church in spite of the hosts of evil. The Jewish Times, reviewing the events of the past year and taking an observation for the year 1875, refers to the conflict in Germany between the Catholic Church and the civil power as being the most remarkable event in the history of 1874. Old and feeble as the Church of Rome appears, shorn as it is of much of its former power, it possesses nevertheless, says the Times, that vitality, that wonderful strength which religious fanaticism or religious enthusiasm conveys. It is still the religion of many millions of people, and by a majority of the members of the Church the Pope is looked upon as nothing short of a Vice-God. The adversity and defeat of the Church have not made her more submissive. She is as proud and defiant, if not more so, as at any previous period of her existence. She seems to fear the mighty German Empire of to-day no more than in the times when Germany's Emperor, in bare feet and clad in a hair shirt, begged the Pope's forgiveness. But, in spite of all assumption, her power is waning away. The Jewish Messenger sends out a greeting to its readers in view of the advances which Judaism has made within the past year.

The Independent pays its respects to Dr. Fulton, of Brooklyn, in a sarcastic article, in which it regrets his necessity to give up journalism, in which he has done such royal service to the open communists in his denomination. It says he has gained one victory over them in Brooklyn that has been worth more to them than any dozen successes that they have achieved for themselves. The Independent rejoices, however, that the Doctor will now be free to write newspaper squibs about himself which his modesty would not permit him to do as editor of his own paper.

THE NEW PARK COMMISSIONER.—Mayor Wickham's appointment of Mr. William R. Martin as a Commissioner of Public Parks in place of Mr. Bissinger, resigned, will meet with general approval. No better selection could have been made. Mr. Martin has long been an active and zealous participant in the various movements to promote the interests of city property. He was mainly instrumental in securing the "West side improvements," of which he was in a great measure the originator, and has always been an earnest advocate of rapid transit. His practical views will be of great benefit to the department with which he is now associated.

PASSIONS IN LOUISIANA steadily grow to a white heat. The civil powers have asked General Emory for aid, and all the federal troops will be under arms to-morrow for the purpose of preserving order. General Sheridan does not appear to be anything but a spectator of events, and unless there should be an outbreak he will probably look on and take no part.

A DESPATCH from Washington tells us what the friends of the Spanish King think of the revolution. Our government seems to be impatient to recognize the new monarch. It might be well to wait until the people have an opportunity of speaking on the subject. We are strong enough as a republic not to be in a hurry about recognizing a military and naval usurpation.

THE COMMITTEE on Pacific Mail continued its inquiry yesterday. There was no special development, except the statement of Mr. Phelps, the old vice president, that Mr. Stockwell dreaded an investigation by Congress last year, and intended, in such an event, to send Mr. Irwin out of the country.

ALDERMAN McCARTHY, in a neat and generous speech, moved a vote of thanks to Mayor Vance for his efficiency as Chief Magistrate during his brief term of office. Mr.

Vance feelingly acknowledged the honor he had received, and which, we agree with Mr. McCarthy, he so honestly deserved.

The Influence of the Revolution.

His Majesty Alfonso XII. is reported as saying that notwithstanding he is a "liberal constitutionalist" he understands the burdens that rest upon him in his new office and will try to carry them. Until his arrival in Madrid he shall know nothing about the policy of the new reign. The despatches from Spain are contradictory and must be examined with scrutiny. One despatch announces that Marshal Serrano endeavored to prevent the accession of Prince Alfonso, but was at the mercy of Primo de Rivera. This is an incredible story, and only shows that the reluctance of Serrano was like the coyness of the lady in the poem, who, vowing she would never consent, consented.

Another despatch informs us that General Dorregaray, of the Carlist army, has laid down his arms and given his adhesion to King Alfonso. This is not probable. There is probably no power in Spain that Don Carlos would more willingly fight than Prince Alfonso. We cannot understand any reconciliation between the Carlists and the Alfonsists that would not recognize either the immediate or the ultimate right of Don Carlos to the throne. It is just possible that there might be a truce patched up, like that between the Count de Chambord and the princes of the Orleans family, making Don Carlos the heir to the throne. But this would be hardly feasible, remembering that Prince Alfonso has sisters living, and several cousins, sons of the Duke de Montpensier, in the line of succession. There could be no recognition of the house of Don Carlos without ruling out the whole Orleans family. The reconciliation in France was based upon the fact that the Count de Chambord's natural heir was the head of the house of Orleans. No such condition, however, exists in Spain, where both branches—the Orleans and the Bourbon—have many representatives, heirs presumptive and apparent to the throne. So that without better advice than we have at present we are compelled to discredit the story that the accession of Alfonso will bring to an end the Carlist war.

It will be interesting to observe the effect of this revolution upon politics in France. The promptness with which the house of Orleans acknowledges King Alfonso may be accounted for by the intimate relations existing between the families. If the Bourbon party in France were to give a hearty adhesion to King Alfonso the peaceful establishment of his throne might largely influence a monarchical result in France. But we see no possible alliance between the Count de Chambord and Alfonso as King of Spain. Their interests would be antagonistic and marked with more than usual bitterness because of the old family quarrel. If the Count de Chambord should abdicate his pretensions and permit the Count de Paris to come forward as king the result might be the establishment of the Orleans family upon the three thrones of Belgium, France and Spain. There certainly would be better relations between the Count de Paris as King of France and Alfonso and Leopold than another prince who could reign in France.

It is possible we shall have an effort to unite in some way the Alfonsists and Bonapartists families. The policy of the Bonapartes has always been to deal with Belgium and Spain more as dependent than equal Powers, and we cannot see any ground for an alliance that would be permanent in its character. When the present Queen Isabella was yet unmarried and the diplomatists of Europe were fighting over a proper husband Prince Jerome Napoleon went to Madrid in the hope that he might become an accepted suitor; but the Bonapartes were not in favor then, and Jerome did not win the royal hand. Whether an attempt will now be made to unite the two houses, either by the Prince Imperial marrying the sister of the King or the King marrying one of the Bonaparte princesses, is one of the problems that belong to the immediate future of Continental politics.

The success of the effort to put Alfonso on the throne will naturally be followed by another monarchical effort in France. Already there are signs of unusual activity among the parties in that country; but we question whether MacMahon will be as easily controlled as Serrano. He is certainly a more honest man. He commands the army, he has pledged his word to support the Assembly, and any change in France will probably be a dictator ship, based upon the law establishing the Septennate.

New Year's Pulpit Talks.

The opening year has induced the pastors to remind their congregations of the duties and responsibilities which the new year brings with it. Mr. Hepworth will tell his people how to begin the year aright and will explain the difference between religious words and religious principles and show the importance of the latter. Mr. Corbit, too, will present the lessons of the new year and utter God's call to men to begin a new life with a new year. Mr. Nye, of Brooklyn, has a few thoughts for the year to which he will give shape to-day. He will also demonstrate that Universalism is the doctrine of the Bible. Dr. Rylance will show young men how they can redeem the time and make themselves noble and useful by a year of devotion to and labor for Christ. Mr. MacArthur will take a retrospective and a prospective outlook at the state of religion in the world and will trace the untrodden way, of the year on which we have entered.

All our city pastors, however, will not indulge in New Year homilies. Mr. Alger will discuss the law of waste and economy in human life, while Dr. Armitage will talk to the aged and to the young men on the measure and value of time. Mr. Kennard will illustrate what Christianity has done for womanhood, and Mr. Davies will utter a voice to the wavering, that they may be steady and strong. Mr. Hawthorne will expatiate on Christ's sympathy with weak believers, for whom as well as for those who believe not, He has toiled, as Dr. Thompson will show. The barren fig tree has not lost its moral force with the lapse of time, and to-day it will be used by Mr. Terry to show the danger of wasted and fruitless lives and the importance of lives made up of faithful toil for God and for humanity. The value of prayer as a power and a force will be illustrated by Dr. Deems' exposition of Moses' prayer for Israel and Abraham pleading for Sodom.

The New Oath of Office.

Governor Tilden and Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer have not only set a correct example by taking the new oath of office, but have practically expressed their opinion that it and not the old oath is the one which is obligatory upon all officers chosen at the late election. Their example ought to have more weight than the sophistry of the Attorney General, who published an official opinion that the old oath would suffice, if taken on or before January 1, basing his opinion on the legal dictum that, in cases of doubt, the constitution, like statutes, must be so construed as not to have a retroactive effect. This is a wretched quibble. It is the evident intent of the constitution that no person shall enter on the duties of any office in this State, "after and including the first day of January," who has practised any form of bribery in the elections, and the new oath is prescribed as a guarantee on that head. It is absurd to say that it would be retroactive if applied to officers who have attempted to evade it by taking the old oath before their terms of office commence. According to this interpretation the provisions against bribery would be inoperative until after the next State election, whereas the amendments themselves declare they shall be in full effect on the 1st of January. We are glad that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor have treated this quibble with the contempt it deserves.

We hold it to be perfectly clear that such members of the Assembly as have sought refuge behind the opinion of the Attorney General cannot legally enter on their duties without taking the new oath. The question does admit of judicial review as respects members of the Legislature, but it is within the competency of the Assembly itself to enforce the new oath on all its members. By the constitution "each house shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own members," and when, on Tuesday, the constitutional oath is administered to the Assemblymen, the question should at once be raised in that body whether those who do not take it are entitled to seats, and should be pressed to an immediate vote. If the Assembly decides that the new oath is indispensable the skulking members will be excluded from their seats unless they come forward and take it. It is a duty which the Assembly owes to itself and its character for purity and respectability to see that this requirement of the constitution is complied with by all its members. No member can refuse to take the oath without thereby confessing that he has done the things of which the constitution requires him to swear his innocence. The majority should refuse to sit with members who make this practical confession of their guilt.

Technical Education in Public Schools.

Kindred to the great religious strife now raging in Europe a most animated agitation of specific and higher education is progressing on both sides of the Atlantic. In a recent communication to the London Times Sir John Lubbock, a great leader of British scientific thought, urges the extension of the system of specific subjects in the elementary schools and the increase of stimulants for proficiency. The object of his plea is, though not expressed, to facilitate the engraving of science-teaching on the present rudimentary tuition. As the spokesman for his class he proposes a change which, if adopted, will virtually revolutionize the education of Great Britain.

That a slow and silent revolution has been going on for years in the educational systems, both in Europe and America, is manifest, and it becomes an important thing to guide it away from the dangers upon which extremists would run it. Nothing in our day is more over-looked and liable to be prostituted to unprofitable ends than education, and its critical discussion is greatly needed. The modern free school was not intended to supply the demand for technical training in specific subjects, and, while its warmest friends have never aspired so high for it, such an extension of its sphere would surely be premature. We cannot too carefully guard an institution such as this from any expansion beyond its proper limits. To do so is like building story upon story to a structure whose foundation was laid for a more modest mansion, but is finally crushed by the additional weight. The revolutionary measures proposed by the advocates of strictly technical free schools in England (and their views are re-echoed here) aim at teaching the sciences on a much broader scale than is now done in many of the higher academies. Whatever may be said in favor of enlarged science-teaching, in lieu of the old classical study, to make the former an integral part of the regular school course will enormously increase the scope and expense of free education without any special advantage to the public.

There is scarcely any evil attaching to intellectual culture more to be dreaded than a "book-ridden" education; and to this we may be fast approaching. The coercive schooling to which in a measure we have become committed it is to be feared is one of the excesses which larger experience will soon lay off. Nor has the overgrowth stopped with this. We have had grave propositions to make a grand national university and to devote hundreds of millions of money to do, in a questionable way, what is now done to the satisfaction of all by collegiate institutions that have stood the severest tests of time.

Sir John Lubbock's views will chime in with those of many public educators on this side the water, for it is the misfortune of every class of public servants to magnify their craft. Already the burdens of free educational institutions, which an overtaxed people have to carry, might tax the most Atlantic patience and endurance. But to add to these, under present circumstances, would produce a reaction of popular feeling in this country, from the effects of which all free education would take many years to recover.

THE CASE OF SPENCER PETTIS is still unsettled. The hearing has been adjourned until Monday. Mr. Hall made some extraordinary comments upon justice in New York, directly charging that Pettis had secured immunity from punishment by bribing our officials, and declaring that he might trust the courts but not the jury. We think justice is purer now than it was, but Mr. Hall's avowals are worthy of serious examination.

The Drama.

Our correspondent in Paris gives us a brilliant résumé of what the theatres are doing. One of Jules Verne's peculiar books has been made the text of a play that seems to have unusual success. Otherwise there is nothing noticeable in the announcements. Our home theatres are enjoying the advantages of the merry holiday time. Barnum and Niblo have pantomimes. But it seems odd that we do not imitate our London cousins and make the pantomime a holiday specialty. This may arise from the want of good pantomimists. There is certainly no form of entertainment more pleasing to the rising generation, and we would like to see it cultivated as a means of making the theatre more domestic and home like. At Booth's Theatre "Little Em'ly" attracts every admirer of Dickens, and may be regarded as one of the successes of the season. The play is well written and exceedingly well acted. Mr. Daly flourishes with more than holiday success, and seems to have turned the tide of fortune.

At Wallack's incomparable theatre Mr. Boucault and the "Shaughraun" continue their extraordinary career. The success of this exquisite and brilliant comedy shows that, no matter how dull the business times, a good work will always be successful. The "Shaughraun" is Mr. Boucault's masterpiece. It shows every quality of his alert and finished intellect, and stamps him not only as a great writer, but a great actor. In this respect Mr. Boucault is unique, for we know of no one in the history of the drama who ever combined the two qualities in so perfect a degree. There have been better writers and better actors, but no one who acted and wrote so well. It is the fashion to depreciate and sneer at Mr. Boucault as one who steals his plays. But no one can see the "Shaughraun" without seeing through all the hand of the master. Mr. Lincoln said when he heard that General Grant was fond of whiskey he only wished he could obtain some of the brand for the other generals. We only wish that the remainder of our dramatists would stop writing original plays and take to stealing if they will only do as well as the gifted author of the "Shaughraun."

LITERATURE.—The holiday season has almost exhausted itself so far as the issue of new books is concerned, but we print elsewhere a notice of some sprightly and interesting novels fresh from the press. The publishers are busy with their spring ventures, and there are the best prospects of a busy and interesting season.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Mikado is studying German. The Emma Mine is to be wound up; but it won't go even then.

Prevention of cruelty to animals has reached the City of Mexico. A statue to Burns will soon be erected in Central Park. It is of bronze and costs \$12,000.

An old lady in *Chatterbox* says the first time she saw Sardon's new play she felt as if she had eaten mussels.

Randolph Rogers has nearly completed the memorial statue to William H. Seward. It will be erected in Central Park.

Jules Girard and Bumbelon are having a rival, as hunters of wild beasts, in M. Constant Chéret, who has killed a magnificent lion near Philippeville, in Algeria.

Rev. Mr. King, the sporting parson who won't sell his racers to please the Bishop of Lincoln, has named a horse *Hypocorisy*. It is a good name to take a purse.

The first observation of the transit of Venus is to be recorded in a monument to the boy clergyman, Jeremiah Horrocks, which will be erected in Westminster Abbey.

Charles Read having proposed a subscription for Lambert, casual correspondents are troubling him with countermands as to how much of Lambert is real and how much imaginary.

The Brooklyn *Daily Times* changed hands yesterday, the owner of the paper, twenty-seven years ago, retiring. The new firm is composed of Mr. Bernard Peters and Mr. George H. Fisher.

A thief was arrested in England the other day who admitted his guilt and asked that sentence be passed as a protection to himself and the public. "For," said he, "it is a terrible thing that a fellow like me should be going about."

Vinnie Ream, it is said, will be entrusted with the making of the Farragut statue. Poor Farragut! This statue making would be amusing if it were not so expensive. What an amount of old bronze we'll have at our disposal when our legislators begin to understand something about art!

The Equitable Life Assurance Company of the United States, notwithstanding its name, evidently likes law better than equity. It appears in our legal reports that it sold a widow's property to satisfy a mortgage, and bought the property in at such a figure as to leave the widow still a few thousand dollars in debt. It then sold the property as an advance of \$10,000, and now has applied to the court for leave to sue the widow and children for the small balance.

The Countess of Dudley waited for the train in the Paddington station, and Miss Scott, an attendant, held the precious case which contained the Countess's jewelry. It was heavy, and Miss Scott put it down; but she put her foot on it, in order that any casual observer might be informed of its great value by this queer precaution. Presently Miss Scott's vigilance slept. In conversation she forgot the case for a few moments, and when she remembered it it was gone. It is still gone.

Since the death of Fortuny his studio at Rome is carefully guarded by order of the Spanish Legation. No stranger is allowed to enter. The place where his works are to be sold has not yet been decided on. The Spanish government has given orders for the purchase of the artist's portrait by himself, which is said to be a masterpiece of portraiture. A picture of a young girl *à la Watteau* is valued at 50,000 francs. It will also be bought for the Madrid Museum, already so rich in art gems.

Journalism is conducted in Paris on the prize system. To every subscriber is given a gold watch or a pianoforte or some trifle of that sort. *Figaro* has hit on a great prize. Its proprietor secures for the director of the new opera the services of Nilsson. Gratitude of the director, "What can I ever do for you, my dear fellow?" *Figaro* finds an easy answer. On such a night, before the opera is opened to the public, it is to be lunched up and visited by all the great official magnates. Give me the privilege of a night like that for my subscribers and we are even. So *Figaro* offers this, the best of all the prizes, to the Paris public.

Here is an evidence that people in Japan are just like people elsewhere. Takenouchi Utsunomiya, of Nishinokubo, fell in love with a beautiful girl named Ilipari, whose code of morals was not a very severe one. After many clandestine meetings he obtained the consent of his uncle and guardian to take her for his wife. When he went to claim her she took him to Zozui, Shiba, and, offering him a knife, asked him to kill her, saying it was impossible for them to be united, as she was not worthy of him. The sorrow-stricken youth thinking that, after such a disclosure, it were better to die, pierced twice the breast of his fiancée, who fell dead